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LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Editor. P.O. Box, 24. Telephone No. 12.

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The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JULY 18TH, 1908.

Given a plague epidemic in a city of mixed Asiatic population—Hindus, Burmese, Malays, Chinese, Filipinos and Japanese—which section of such a community would be likely to suffer most? It is not difficult for anyone with experience of the various Asiatic races to return the correct answer to this question. The section likely to suffer most would be the Chinese. Experience indeed has proved it to a considerable extent and that being so, all experience that emphasises the reasons of this greater liability to plague may be profitably studied by the leaders of Chinese public opinion in Hongkong and elsewhere. Our thoughts are directed to this question by reading some remarks on the incidence of plague at Rangoon. The Chinese population in that city is small, but the Health Officer points out that they have suffered more severely this year, and last year also, than the Hindus and Burmese. Why is it? "The reasons," he says, "are obvious to those engaged in plague work." It is the same old story with which we have long been familiar in Hongkong. The Rangoon Health Officer writes: "The Chinese live in houses which are often divided up by the occupants into small very dark and ill-ventilated cubicles. The houses are packed with merchandise, and with rubbish of all descriptions, and are ideal places from the rats' point of view. Chinese people very rarely report the presence of rats in their houses, even when dead rats have been discovered. Further, when a case of plague occurs the patient is almost invariably moved to another house before death, and

it is with the greatest difficulty that information can be got showing where the disease was contracted. This attitude of passive resistance is adopted not from fear, but simply because the Chinaman dislikes having his business interfered with by the Plague staff cleaning his house, or trying to rid it of rats."

In Hongkong it is generally recognised that the greatest hope of success in the fight against the plague scourge lies in the enlistment of the co-operation of the Chinese people themselves. They have it practically in their own hands to rid the Colony for ever of this annually recurring affliction. The Health Officer of Rangoon recognises that this co-operation is essential also in the small Chinatown in the city over which he has sanitary supervision; and we draw attention to this experience in Rangoon in the hope that it may be profitably employed as an object lesson by all concerned in Hongkong in teaching the Chinese people the elementary principles of hygiene. It used to be an article of faith in the West that in the East, where the warmth of the climate makes cleanliness more immediately necessary than in colder climates, cleanliness was indeed closely allied to godliness, the idea being derived from the fact that the Jewish law, and Mohammedan, which in some things copies it, is filled with bathings, purifications and other rites of a like nature. But whatever force this may have in the case of peoples who rule their lives by the Jewish or Mohammedan law, it has none whatever among the Chinese in South China where cleanliness seems to be regarded as a sin rather than a duty.

There is one other point about the plague experience of Rangoon on which we may venture a few words. It is the fact that "there is a tendency every year for plague to increase about the end of May or in June." This corresponds with the experience in Hongkong, but in this Colony after June the epidemic rapidly subsides. That apparently is not the case in Rangoon. In 1906 the heaviest plague months were June, July and August. What the explanation of the diminished returns in Hongkong may be after the month of June has passed we are unable to say, but a theory suggested to us by a leading Chinese resident may be worth considering by the responsible authorities. When plague first broke out in Hongkong a suggestion was made that the source of infection was not improbably the unflushed drains. That was before the discovery was made that the rat flea was the infecting agent, and we believe some estimate was at the time given by the Public Works Department of the cost of flushing these drains—an estimate running to about three lacs of dollars. The drains still remain unflushed during the dry season, and the suggestion now made to us covers the question as to what extent these drains form breeding places for rats and for the germination of the plague bacilli. We are informed that during the heavy rains in June, when these drains are thoroughly flushed, large numbers of rats are washed down to the sea and drowned. To what extent this may account for the diminution of plague after the month of June is a question we must leave to the consideration of the Sanitary authorities. It certainly is a curious coincidence. In the months of October, November, December and January the rainfall is very meagre. In the last two months of the year it does not usually average an inch a month, and the maledictory condition of the drains in the Colony does not require to be dwelt upon. In January sporadic cases of plague are reported and as the months pass the list of cases grows, the epidemic reaching its height in May or June. Then come the heavy rains, and, later, the total disappearance of plague.

If, however, we take last year's plague total and rainfall statistics and compare the figures with the returns for the present year we cannot say that we find very strong support for the theory. Last year Hongkong had a comparatively light list of plague cases—not more than 250 for the whole year. This year we have already more than a thousand. Now the rainfall statistics show that there was less rain in the dry season 1906-7 than in the dry season 1907-8, and if the theory of the drain origin of plague were sound there should have been more plague cases last year than this when there was more flushing of the drains. As a matter of fact, down to May 1st last year only 13 cases were reported; this year 117 had been reported by that date. But now we have to consider the rainfall for the month of May. In May 1907 the recorded rainfall was 11.286 inches; this year it was only 1.325 inches, and in this one month the plague total went up from 117 to 539. In May last year the increase was from 13 to 55.

But when we add that the increase was even greater in the wet month of June both this year and last, any argument in favour of the theory we have ventilated is heavily discounted. Nor do we find much support for the suggestion in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the recrudescence of plague in 1906, namely that it was to be accounted for by the fact that the hours of sunshine for the first three months of the year were considerably below the average. This year the total for the first three months is almost exactly the same as for the first quarter of last year—but the plague statistics are vastly different! The theory is generally entertained that the epidemic increases in May and June because the rains compel the people to keep within their houses more than at other times, but the absence of rain this year in May concurrently with a large increase in the number of plague cases proves this theory to be of no more value than the others. August and September are the wettest months of the year, yet plague after June steadily diminishes in Hongkong towards complete extinction. The only certain thing that can be said about the plague is that it has its origin in insanitary conditions and, without having successfully connected the appearance of plague directly with unflushed drains or a shortage of sunshine, we come back again to the point which requires to be constantly emphasised that it rests largely with the Chinese themselves to exterminate the source of co-operating with the sanitary authorities in maintaining domestic cleanliness. That seems the only hope of salvation.

Three cases of plague, two fatal, were reported yesterday.

We are requested to state that His Excellency The Governor has gone into residence at Mountain Lodge but that the Visitors' Book will remain at Government House.

As the Criminal Sessions will only be formally opened to-day and adjourned, jurors are informed that they will not be required to attend until Monday, the 20th instant, at 10 a.m.

We have received from the American Consulate General the following typhoon warning which came from the Manila Observatory at 2.15 p.m.: "Seventeenth at 11.30 p.m. depression north-eastern part China Sea."

Since Sunday over 200 undesirable have been dealt with by the local police. This is an exceptionally large number and entails a considerable amount of work. From Saigon came 37 undesirable and from Singapore 16 undesirable.

A soldier was brought up at the Magistracy on a charge of larceny from the Sincere Company. It was alleged that the defendant, along with another soldier, entered the complainant's shop and asked to be shown a cigarette holder while the other wished to see a harp. The defendant was alleged to have put the holder in his pocket and to have walked out with it. The shopman followed them. The defendant handed so it was said, the holder to his companion who thereupon returned it to the shopman. Mr. Wood discharged the defendant.

Mr. Danielson, a clerk in Messrs. Blackhead and Company's prosecuted two chair coolies at the Magistracy yesterday with refusing to accept hire. The defendants declared that they had a fare in the King Edward Hotel but the complainant said they did not say that to him. Mr. Wood thought there was a misunderstanding and dismissed the summons. A Portuguese who prosecuted two chair coolies for a similar offence was more successful, and the defendants were fined \$3 each.

For smuggling opium from Bangkok the assistant commodore on the German steamer "Fakel" was at the Magistracy yesterday fined \$150. Mr. Hoggarth, excise officer, explained that two years ago the Opium Farmer had notified shipping firms that on the arrival of any vessel with opium that the opium would be sealed and taken to the Opium Farm and transferred to the ship when it was ready to sail. This would prevent the ships from being detained pending a search for opium.

A Chinaman was charged yesterday at the Magistracy with having obtained \$1,000 by false pretences. His modus operandi was alleged to be that he represented himself as the agent of a shipping company and could obtain for the complainant and his friends situations as compradors and assistant compradors on the steamer. He required a deposit of \$1,000. When he received this money nothing more was heard of him. Mr. Goldring appeared to prosecute and Mr. E. Harding appeared for the defence. A remand was granted.

The cry of the Chinese at Batavia for education under official control has been met by the opening of the first Government Dutch school for the people of that city. The school was opened on July 1st in the presence of a large gathering, official and otherwise. The President of Batavia spoke about the readiness of the Government to meet Chinese wishes in the matter of separate schools, and urged the parents not to neglect to see to their children attending neatly and cleanly dressed. Several leading Chinese present thanked the Government for the action it had taken. Two hundred and seven children were enrolled on the first day, the ages varying from six to sixteen years. Six teachers undertook the task of instruction.

The case against Messrs. Reuter, Brockmann & Co., which has occupied the attention of Judge and Jury at the Supreme Court for fourteen days was concluded yesterday.

The Central Government has passed a code law in six sections, for the severe punishment upon those officials who have not given up the opium smoking habit. The Viceroy and Governors of provinces have been telegraphically instructed to see if these regulations are strictly carried out.

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, tomorrow there will (D.V.) be the usual 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. services. The church parade party "F" Company, Middlesex Regiment, will as usual attend Morning Prayer, unless the weather be unpropitious. Following Evening Prayer at 6 p.m. the Holy Communion will be administered (as customary on the 3rd Sunday of month). The offering will be for church Maintenance Fund, which is much in need of assistance.

One extraordinary feature of the situation in Aachen is the prevalence of suicide among the soldiery. This is especially the case where the temptations to strong drink are many and overpowering. The conditions of service there are so wearisome and prospects are so dreary at the outpost that the soldiers look upon drinking bouts as their only comfort. On pay day, most of the money is spent on liquor, the soldiers then live on little money, or, in short, starve themselves in order to have the means with which to buy more gin. The result is that at the outposts the consumption of liquor has risen frightfully high.

His Excellency Captain Coutinho, the ex-Governor of Macao, is credited in the San Francisco papers with a statement on the seizure of the "Tatzenstein" from which it appears that Portugal as well as Japan made a claim on China, but the nature of the claim is not stated. A paragraph in the interview reads: "In behalf of the Portuguese Government the Portuguese Minister took the matter up with Peking, and there has resulted a diplomatic correspondence between that capital and Lisbon which is not yet settled. Portugal claims that the boat was committed within Portuguese waters. Whatever the settlement which China may be forced to make with Portugal, Captain Coutinho holds that Japan was within her rights in forcing the apology."

WANTED FOR MURDER.

On the arrival of the steamer "Kutang" from Singapore on Thursday a Macao Chinaman was arrested by the Water Police on a warrant. He is suspected of the murder of Mak Ling within the jurisdiction of the settlement of Penang. Evidence of arrest and identification having been given, at the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. Kemp, the prisoner was remanded.

FLOOD-FUND BAZAAR.

The Committee beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the following further contributions:—Mr. P. P. de Souza (P. & O.), 1 cap, fancy worked.

Messrs. Giffey & Co., 2 boxes postcards.
Messrs. Arthur & Co., 1 case sundries.
Messrs. Krues & Co., Chinaware, etc.
Messrs. Loxley & Co., Assortment singlets etc.
Basil Mission, Assortment of embroidery.
Messrs. Hutchison & Co., knives, forks etc.
Import and Export Bank, 1 case sundries.
Mr. Aronell, (Commissary Dept) 55 handkerchiefs.

Society St. Vincent de Paul, Chinaware.
Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co., 1 case sundries.
Messrs. Doddwell & Co., 30 cases sundries.
Messrs. Ullmann & Co., toys, etc.
Messrs. H. Skott & Co., 101 bags flag flour.
High Level Cooperative Store Ltd., Groceries etc.
Standard Oil Co., 200 kerosene lamps.
The Pharmacy, drugs etc.
Messrs. Gilman & Co., 1 case umbrellas.

Connaught House, cheque for \$5.
Messrs. Lim & Hunt, toys, etc.
Boehmull & Co., embroideries etc.
Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co., cheque for \$250.
Mr. A. Babington, 2 Spanish pigs.
Mr. H. P. White, cheque for \$15.
Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, \$10.
Messrs. Connell Bros Ltd., cheque for \$50.
Messrs. Barretto & Co., Ceylon Tea, etc.
Messrs. Dady Barjor & Co., 15 cases soap.
X. Y. Z., \$10.

Japanese Ladies Wednesday Society, (from friends), cheque for \$115.
Messrs. H. Ratnasee & Co., 3 cases wine.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 17th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen considerably in E-Japan owing to the depression which is now moving E-southward, over that area.

Pressure has increased moderately to slightly over W. Japan at the E. coast of China, and given way slightly in Tongking. It is high at low over S. China and Tongking.

Moderate S.E. winds may be expected in the Portuguese Channel and from strong monsoon over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—Hongkong & Neighbourhood, S.E. winds, moderate.

Formosa Channel, Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka, Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, Same as No. 1.

S.W. to S. winds, moderate to fresh; squally, showery.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

FOR THE NORTH POLE.

LONDON, July 17th.

Lieutenant Peary, the American explorer, has left for the Arctic with the object of making another attempt to reach the North Pole.

THE BRAZILIAN DREADNOUGHTS.

LONDON, July 17th.

It is reported that Great Britain is to buy the three Dreadnoughts which are building for Brazil.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

LONDON, July 17th.

Australia has definitely declined the triangular tournament-proposal.

THE ELCHO SHIELD.

LONDON, July 17th.

The Elcho shield has been won by England.

THE TROUBLE IN ANNAM.

LONDON, July 17th.

It is officially reported that the unrest in Annam is at an end.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE DUTY ON TEA.

LONDON, July 15th.

In the House of Commons, sitting in Committee on the Finance Bill, Mr. Snowden, Labour member for Blackburn, moved that a reduction of two pence per pound be made in the duty on tea.

Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse, Parliamentary Under Secretary, replying, said that the reduction named would convert an estimated budget surplus of £245,000 into a deficit of over two millions; and that although the Government were in sympathy with the proposal, they were, for the reasons stated, unable to accept it. The motion was ultimately rejected by 230 votes to 91.

Mr. A. Fell, Conservative member for Yarmouth, then moved that one penny per pound be taken off tea produced in the empire.

This was also rejected 251 to 34. A clause was finally adopted fixing the duty at five pence per pound.

MACEDONIA.

LONDON, July 15th.

The officers of the disaffected regiments in the Monastir district are touring the villages inciting the people to rise.

PERSIA.

LONDON, July 15th.

The British and Russian embassies continue their repeated representations to the Porte concerning the encroachments of Turkish troops on the Persian frontier.

The Porte so far has only sent evasive and dilatory replies.

WATRE POLO.

Three shield matches in the water polo competition were played at the V.R.C. enclosure yesterday afternoon, the first being between H.M.S. "Raman" and the Royal Engineers. This ended in a win for the soldiers by eight goals to nil.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club team then met the 87th Co. R.G.A. and a fast game ended in a draw, neither team scoring.

The Corinthian Yacht Club scored an easy win in their match with the 83rd Co. R.G.A. the final score standing 12 goals to 1.

THE WORLD'S COTTON SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION.

The Director General of "Commercial Intelligence" publishes in the organ of his department an interesting article on the world's cotton supply and consumption. Estimates show that the world's consumption of raw cotton increases by about five hundred thousand bales per annum, a corresponding increase occurring in spindles. The consumption in 1884-5 was 7,444,000 bales and in 1906-7 had risen to 17,006,000 bales. The demand however increases more rapidly than the supply, and the 78 million spindles that worked in 1880 have now increased to 123 millions. To adjust this every effort is being made to widen the area under cotton. In India, thanks to the Government and to the Cotton Growing Association, an extra million acres were brought under culture last year, and already a better disposition in cotton being exported to the United Kingdom. India consumes two-thirds of the cotton she grows, still the exports to England amounted in value in 1907-08 to Rs. 25,70,25,106. Those who thought that it was not possible to increase the area under cotton in India, or to improve its quality, are shown to be mistaken. The most promising spot for cotton is evidently Sind. There the Egyptian variety is replacing the indigenous plant, and the area devoted to cotton increases rapidly. It is believed the time is at hand when Sind will produce 100,000 bales yearly of almost the best quality of cotton in the world.—Calcutta Englishman.

"ATTACKING THE INTEGRITY OF THE BENCH."

ANOTHER SUPREME COURT INCIDENT.

In the course of his summing up in a case at the Supreme Court yesterday, His Honour the Chief Justice, mentioned that Connors were the best abused men in the world.

His Lordship said: "Gentlemen, I feel the same spirit seems to have seized on one of the learned counsel. I am not going to say anything at all harsh, but there was a suggestion thrown out that I had not decided with equity."

Mr. Pollock—I am very sorry I cannot hear. His Lordship—What I am going to say is this. There was a suggestion which I cannot pass over, although I am not going to emphasize it. The Bench knows perfectly well what the joy of a fight really is. Judges know perfectly well that when you have had a long case of fighting for your firm or clients a certain obsession comes over the brain, and certain expressions are dropped that should not be taken at their full meaning. I think I am quite expressing the views of learned counsel when I say that "everything in Denmark is right." Having cleared up this I say—

Mr. Pollock—I am sorry I could not hear what fell from your Lordship.

His Lordship—I beg your pardon. I said I felt sure I was expressing your views when I said that "nothing was wrong in the state of Denmark," which was the expression used in one of the newspapers.

Mr. Pollock—Well, my Lord, what I have said I have said; and I don't retract or withdraw anything.

His Lordship—I had hoped that learned counsel would allow me to put a golden bridge over the incident. The whole suggestion is ridiculous, and as a matter of fact, the suggestion that I decided cases in favour of one party instead of the other is unfounded. On looking at my notes it so happens that the first five or six points are decided in Mr. Pollock's favour. There was the question on which the issue was raised—I was in hopes that that question would be passed over, but I cannot pass over a question which attacks the integrity of the bench before a jury, and when the newspaper representatives are present.

SCENE ON A DREDGER.

At the Magistracy yesterday A. V. Naudin, second captain on the dredger "St. Enoch" proceeded against two of the Naval Yard employees for using threatening language and assault. The defendants denied the offences.

The complainant's story was to the effect that the dredger was undergoing repairs at the Naval Yard. On the day in question he saw the defendants asleep at their work and he asked them why they did not go on with their work. The first defendant replied "out of your head you foreign devil" and thereupon he pushed him with his open hand. One of the defendants then struck at him with a hammer, and he picked up a bar in self defence. The men went on shore and returned with thirteen or fourteen of their comrades and they all attacked him. He blew his whistle and the captain came on the scene and the men retired. On shore the first defendant again wanted to fight him but the police came and he was taken to the station.

The master of the dredger said that hearing a noise he came on deck and found Mr. Naudin and a Chinaman in grips. He separated them and later he saw Mr. Naudin surrounded by Chinese and went to his rescue.

Mr. Collins, foreman in the employ of Messrs. Panhard and Lowther, appeared for the defence.

His Worship—What do you know about this?—I know all about it. Mr. Naudin thought my men were not at work. He interfered and had no business to do so!

What did he do?—He said "stay" or something like that to one of the men and when the man replied to him in Chinese Mr. Naudin struck him. Thereupon the Chinaman picked up something to defend himself and Mr. Naudin got a bat. The other Chinese refused duty and went on shore. I asked Mr. Naudin why he interfered with the men and Mr. Naudin said they were asleep. I denied this. When I asked him why he interfered the No. 1 interposed and Mr. Naudin struck him. I pulled him off but he went after him again! Then there was a general fight all round and I tried to restrain my men. One of the men picked up an iron bar and "jabbed" Mr. Naudin on the chest with it.

The two defendants did not assault Mr. Naudin?—No.

The first defendant denied having taken any part in the assault upon complainant.

The second defendant said Mr. Naudin struck him first. That started the fight. His Worship said Mr. Naudin should have complained to Mr. Collins if he were dissatisfied with the way the men were working. He had no right to interfere and it was unwise to have done so. He had no right to throw coal at the men. That started the whole row. Neither would that justify the men in attacking him with hammers. He was not satisfied that defendants took part in that assault and they would be discharged.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

JAPAN'S SILK TRADE. Despite the financial embarrassment in the United States in the latter part of last year, the exports of raw silk from Yokohama during the past six months ending June amounted to 21,588 bales, showing an increase of 9,278 bales as against the corresponding period last year.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

The foreign trade of Japan for the first half of this year ending June shows that there was an excess of imports over exports by ¥30,000,000. As compared with the corresponding period of last year, there was a diminution of ¥13,000,000 for imports and of ¥24,000,000 for exports, a total of ¥37,000,000.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 17th July.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE
AND A SPECIAL JURY.THE ACTION FOR ALLEGED WRONGFUL
SEIZURE.

The case in which Leung Lai Nam sued Benter, Brockelmann and Co. claiming damages for wrongful seizure of premises, was continued.

His Lordship, after explaining to the jurors the functions of a judge in summing up, remarked that their function was to bring to their decision all their ability and their commercial knowledge. They were to take most scrupulous care in—banishing all personal pre-dilections or preconceived ideas. It was impossible in the eye of the law to separate the branches of the defendant firm, Messrs. Benter, Brockelmann and Co. were liable for the acts of their branches whether in Hongkong or Canton. The jurors would wonder why such an action as this should be brought in a British Court at all, and why a British jury should be troubled with what people have chosen to do in Canton. The principle of British justice was that practically all actions were triable in a British Court. The plaintiff might be in Saigon, the defendant in Nova Scotia and the cause of action in Vladivostok, but if certain conditions were fulfilled that action might be brought in this Court. There were to this rule some three or four exceptions, and the first points with which he had to deal were on questions concerning the jurisdiction of the Court. These points were taken by Sir Henry Berkeley, and if Sir Henry would pardon him for paying a compliment, they were taken with that admirable courtesy which always distinguished him, and if the same gentleman would still further pardon him, they displayed learning of some of the most intricate points of English law. If he had not himself devoted a considerable amount of time to this subject it would have taken him much longer to have dealt with the points. When an action was brought in England for what was called tort, for wrong committed in a foreign country, it should be unlawful by the laws of both countries. In the present instance Chinese law was not applicable, but German law. Even assuming this action to be only foreign, he thought damages could be recovered for the wrongful shutting up of premises. There was also involved in this action the seizure of personal property. The legal process by which the seizure had been effected must be produced in order that the Court might see whether it was right or wrong. If not produced, the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict and nominal damages. He did not think it could be said that the seizure of the goods was merely consequential on the seizure of the house. From a practical point of view he would say that the house was seized in order to get the goods. For some reason or other the warrant had not been produced, and they had no means of judging whether it was right or wrong. On that ground the plaintiffs were entitled to judgment, but that would only carry nominal damages. His Lordship then proceeded to explain what he thought happened in connection with the action of the German Consul, concluding by remarking that consuls were made to be abused by one party or the other. He did not think there was any better abused officer in the wide world than a consul.

Proceeding to deal with the books of the firm, His Lordship remarked that he did not like the suggestion thrown out that they were fabricated. Fraud must be proved up to the hilt, and he did not think it had been proved. Sir Henry Berkeley appealed to a learned person who was not exactly a legal authority. He quoted Mrs. Camp and Mrs. Boley Prig, and although it was very pertinent it was not serious argument.

Dealing with "long" names, his Lordship said that if a man had five of these names, that would not destroy his right of partnership. It was perfectly true that "long" names were sometimes used for purposes of secrecy as regarded creditors of a firm, because Chinese law of partnership did not correspond with ours.

His Lordship, after an address of two hours and a half, directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiffs on the question of trespass, estimating the damage according to the principles he had laid down. Then he provided the following points for their consideration:—Were the nine persons mentioned in the case partners in the Kwong Hing Cheong? Were the other three men partners in the Chung Loong? Did the defendants act with reasonable and probable cause in alleging that they were partners when they wrote the letter of February 21st? Does this constitute a libel?

At 2.15 p.m. the jury went into the jury room to consider their verdict, returning 55 minutes later when the foreman, Mr. R. Shewan, announced that they had agreed upon their verdict, but that there were different majorities on different points.

On the ground of trespass they returned a unanimous verdict for plaintiffs, and awarded \$1 damages.

They agreed that the nine persons were not partners in the Kwong Hing Cheong by a majority of five to two.

They agreed that the three, Wong Hing-tong and two others, partners in the Kwong Hing Cheong, were partners in the Chung Loong on February 21st, by a majority of six to one.

They agreed, by a majority of four to three, that the defendants acted with reasonable and probable cause in alleging on February 21st that these three men were partners in the Chung Loong.

They were unanimous in finding that this did not constitute a libel, and that there should be no damages.

After argument as to costs his Lordship reserved judgment. He exempted the jury for two years from civil duties and thanked them for their attendance.

Mr. Shewan—The jury feel it their duty to draw the attention of your Lordship to the very objectionable system pursued by Chinese firms of concealing the identity of their partners in their accounts by the use of fictitious designations or "long" names, and are of opinion that firms that keep their books in this manner should not be allowed the benefit of the Courts of this Colony.

His Lordship directed the Deputy Registrar to note the representation, and the Court adjourned.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPFEZ (ACTING
JUDICIAL OFFICER).

DISPUTE ABOUT GRANITE.

In the case in which Sang Lee sued Li Ping to recover \$500 for damages for the conversion of a quantity of broken granite belonging to the plaintiff and stored on Crown land, his Lordship delivered judgment for Sang Lee for \$159.54.

JAPANESE CHAMBERS OF
COMMERCE AND TRADE
REVISION.

FAVOURING PROTECTION.

All agree, remarks the Tokyo Keizai Shimbun ("Tokyo Economist"), in considering it of vital importance to determine the policy to be pursued by the Government in the matter of the tariff in the forthcoming negotiations for another revision of the treaties with foreign countries. In other words, it should be clearly understood whether, in revising the Customs tariff, more importance is to be attached to obtaining revenue or to the protection of home industries. The question is one of such gravity that it deserves thorough and careful consideration on the part of publicists. Therefore it is rather surprising to note that the conference of the United Chambers of Commerce now in session should publish a document—relating to matters to be investigated in connection with the tariff revision—with a distinct leaning in favour of a protective policy. It is explained in the document that "it is natural the Government should expect a reasonable amount of revenue from the Customs tariff, but in a country whose economic condition is like that of Japan the revision of tariff merely to suit financial purposes must be avoided. In other words, the guiding principle to be followed by Japan in the matter of tariff revision should be the protection of home industries in such a way as to ensure their growth, while the country's revenue is of secondary consideration."

The result of the investigations with such a strong predetermination in favour of protection may well be imagined, continues the Tokyo Journal. That the Chambers of Commerce are enthusiastic advocates of industrial protection may be inferred from their declaration in favour of heavy duties on manufactured and partially manufactured goods while opposing the taxing of raw materials. The Chambers of Commerce, however, refrain from explaining why this tariff policy is beneficial to the country. It is evident from what has been set forth that they attach more importance to the protection of home industries than to the revenue which the Treasury will derive, and are recommending the Government to map out its tariff policy on this basis. It need hardly be said that the two objects—revenue and protection—can scarcely be attained at the same time. The one can only be gained at the expense of the other. In the event of a duty being imposed on a foreign article which is also produced in Japan, the rise in the price of that article, whether of foreign or domestic production, will be the inevitable result, to the loss of the consumer. Moreover, when Japan sets out on the path of protecting industries it will be very difficult to limit protection to that sphere only. It is more than probable that those who represent agricultural interests will also be induced to ask for protection, and they will not be satisfied until it is accorded them. Further, when Japan builds a tariff wall for the exclusion of foreign goods, the countries thereby affected will no doubt have recourse to retaliation and endeavour to effect the exclusion of Japanese articles. The result of the adoption of a protective policy will be that a class war will arise at home, while a tariff war will continually be waged against foreign countries, thereby producing an embarrassing situation in the economies of the country and seriously hampering business and industrial development. Foreign countries furnish many precedents of the evils arising out of a protective policy, and it would be absurd for Japan to follow in their footsteps in the matter of commerce. Once protection is started, it is very difficult to effect its withdrawal, and whether the protected industries meet with success or non-success, people at large must bear the burden so long as the policy is continued. It is desirable, concludes the Tokyo Keizai, that the United Chambers of Commerce should communicate their tariff investigations without any predetermined ideas as to the advisability either of freedom or protection in matters of trade.

Proceeding to deal with the books of the firm, His Lordship remarked that he did not like the suggestion thrown out that they were fabricated. Fraud must be proved up to the hilt, and he did not think it had been proved. Sir Henry Berkeley appealed to a learned person who was not exactly a legal authority. He quoted Mrs. Camp and Mrs. Boley Prig, and although it was very pertinent it was not serious argument.

Dealing with "long" names, his Lordship said that if a man had five of these names, that would not destroy his right of partnership. It was perfectly true that "long" names were sometimes used for purposes of secrecy as regarded creditors of a firm, because Chinese law of partnership did not correspond with ours.

His Lordship, after an address of two hours and a half, directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiffs on the question of trespass, estimating the damage according to the principles he had laid down. Then he provided the following points for their consideration:—Were the nine persons mentioned in the case partners in the Kwong Hing Cheong? Were the other three men partners in the Chung Loong? Did the defendants act with reasonable and probable cause in alleging that they were partners when they wrote the letter of February 21st? Does this constitute a libel?

At 2.15 p.m. the jury went into the jury room to consider their verdict, returning 55 minutes later when the foreman, Mr. R. Shewan, announced that they had agreed upon their verdict, but that there were different majorities on different points.

On the ground of trespass they returned a unanimous verdict for plaintiffs, and awarded \$1 damages.

They agreed that the nine persons were not partners in the Kwong Hing Cheong by a majority of five to two.

They agreed that the three, Wong Hing-tong and two others, partners in the Kwong Hing Cheong, were partners in the Chung Loong on February 21st, by a majority of six to one.

They agreed, by a majority of four to three, that the defendants acted with reasonable and probable cause in alleging on February 21st that these three men were partners in the Chung Loong.

They were unanimous in finding that this did not constitute a libel, and that there should be no damages.

After argument as to costs his Lordship reserved judgment. He exempted the jury for two years from civil duties and thanked them for their attendance.

JAPANESE COMPLAINT AGAINST
A FOREIGN STEAMER.

A Tokyo dispatch states that on the 20th May last the English steamer "Courtfield," when about to leave Moji, struck the "Chiyo-maru," a Japanese steamer lying in the port, and caused serious damages, to repair which is estimated to cost about ¥25,000. Regardless of the injury effected to the other vessel, it is stated, the British steamer proceeded on her course. Owing to defects in the existing law of Japan, it is very difficult to obtain damages from a steamer in such circumstances. The only course now available is to obtain judgement in default and demand compensation upon the arrival in Japan again of the foreign steamer. But the steamer will probably not return to Japan. The representative of the Japanese vessel's owners, with the support of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, is taking steps to address memorials to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Communications, praying that this defect be remedied in the new treaties with foreign Powers, and that measures be taken in order to avoid a repetition of such occurrence without under notice without means of redress.

Of course as to the alleged damage done by the "Courtfield," the above is an ex parte statement. As to submitting such a dispute to a Japanese Court, the trouble is that no consular agent with a shipping case begins if it will ever be finished in the lifetime of those concerned.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chantante, Lait Chantant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chantante will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents for Hongkong.

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CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE WATERWORKS.
The Canton Water Works Co. have informed the Viceroy that the reservoir and water tower have been completed, and the main pipes have been laid throughout all the principal streets both in the walled cities and suburbs. They are now working day and night in connecting the distribution pipes to the main pipes, and in a short period the entire task will be accomplished.

PROPOSED ICE FACTORY.
The Waterworks Co. now request permission to establish a large ice factory and they ask also for the sole privilege of supplying water to all merchants and men-of-war in the Harbour. The Company point out that ice is now largely consumed by both the foreign and Chinese communities here and in Macao and they obtain all the ice from the only factory that is established in Hongkong. Further they mention that the water of the Water Works which is obtained from Tsang-Po is of the purest and best quality, it was analysed and selected by a British chemist who certified it to be of excellent quality. At present there is a pumping station at Tsang-Po where there is a large boiler and a complete staff of 80 engineers, firemen, etc., and the Company state that they already have adequate hands to work an ice factory; the only thing needed is the ice plant. They would be able to turn out ice cheaply, and could successfully compete with any other concern. Finally, the petition says, "If the business were to grow then we would regain all the profits in this connection which have hitherto been flowing out of our country."

PIRACIES.
Recently there has been a recurrence of piracies in the Canton Delta. Only a few days ago a Chinese launch was pirated near the Macao Fort (Back Beach) and many junk trading between Canton and the interior report having been hauled up by pirates. I am informed that on the 14th inst., another launch was attacked by pirates near Fat-Shan. This recurrence of piracy may be due to the distress occasioned by the flood, bad characters taking advantage of the situation to plunder.

RECOMMENDED FOR HONOURS.
In consequence of the numerous successful seizures of firearms by the officers of the Imperial Maritime Customs, H.E. Viceroy Chang, appreciating the energetic and good work done by the Customs, is now inquiring into the meritorious services rendered in this connection by the different Customs Stations within his jurisdiction and will recommend the Throne to grant honours to the Commissioners of Customs.

CHOLERA.
Cholera is not only gaining ground here but it has spread to several districts up-country and is playing havoc in those places. I am informed that over 100 deaths occur daily in the City and its environs. The newspapers publish a prescription which they allege has saved the lives of over 2,000 people since the outbreak of the epidemic.

A NOTE FOR HONGKONG STUDENTS.
A proclamation (in Chinese) has been issued by Mr. Paul H. King, Commissioner of Customs here, inviting Chinese students to join the I. M. Customs training institution at Peking. Candidates are requested to call at the Customs Office to register themselves on or before the 27th day of the 6th moon. Youths between 16 and 22 years are eligible. The preliminary examinations for admission into the College will commence on the 3rd day of the 7th moon. The subjects are English composition, translation, (English into Chinese and vice versa), Geography, Mathematics, natural philosophy (all the above in English), Chinese composition and classics, and commercial correspondence. Natural philosophy is at the option of the candidates. These examinations will also take place in Peking, Shanghai and Hankow on the same day and the essays and papers of the candidates of Canton and the three latter places will all be forwarded to Peking for classification.

The successful candidates will have four years' training in the College. The curriculum comprises: Finance, Foreign Languages and Composition, International Laws, Treaties, and Mathematics, Geography, etc., and on completion of these studies the students will receive appointments in the Imperial Maritime Customs. This being the first occasion, the Government will not charge any tuition fees, and will also maintain and clothe the students and provide them with stationery and books gratis. This is an excellent opening for Chinese students in the Hongkong College.

FIRE.
A fire of rather serious nature broke out in the Viceroy's Yamen a few days ago. It started at 11 a.m. and hundreds of pumps responded to the gong calls. Almost all the civil and military officials turned out and rendered assistance. Admiral Li Tsun was the first official who arrived at the Viceroy's Yamen after the alarm was given. The fire originated in the clerks' department and was put out at 3 p.m. Many valuable books and manuscripts were burnt. It is said that a clerk who had gone out to left an opium lamp burning in his room which accidentally set fire to the papers that were lying on the opium couch. The department was entirely demolished.

THE NEW SANDHURST.

A Home correspondent of the Indian Daily News says that the Treasury have granted all funds required for the enlargement of Sandhurst and the new buildings should be ready for occupation early in 1910. These will accommodate 300 additional cadets, and the barracks will be extended to two years as heretofore. More direct commissions to the Indian Army will then be given and fewer to the British Regiments and the Royal Artillery.

CANADA AND ASIATIC
IMMIGRANTS.

DAMAGES AWARDED TO CHINESE.

A special correspondent of the Times telegraphed on the 14th ult. from Vancouver as follows:—
Mr. Macdonald King has granted to the Chinese who suffered in the September riots \$25,000 (\$25,000), which is \$200 (\$200) more than they demanded, and allows a further \$1,000 (\$200) as legal expenses. The award has made a remarkable impression upon Chinatown. I have excellent authority for the statement that the Canadian Government regards the present as a propitious time to make an effort to encourage trade between China and the Dominion, and Mr. King's award will undoubtedly have a good effect. It is understood that the establishment of a Chinese Consulate here will shortly be announced.

In other directions the Asiatic problem appears no nearer solution. The Province yesterday gave much prominence to an article which declared that Japan has already broken the Lusitania agreement, 608 Japanese having entered Canada since the beginning of the year, while Japan promised that the number should not exceed 400 annually. The Province said of the agreement:—"Already a thing of shreds and patches its provisions have been violated with the most barefaced bravado." I understand that the Dominion Government has already made representations in Tokyo on this matter.

The Asiatic Exclusion League is active again, and its members talk of running a candidate of their own for the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Hastings displayed a cleverly worded, placed drawing attention to the number of statistics in British Columbia and declaring that if the immigration continues at the present rate the country will be dominated by Orientals in a few years. The Attorney-General, Mr. Bowser, intends to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against the decision declaring that the "Natal Act" is ultra vires. The papers are now being prepared, and Mr. Bowser may travel to London to conduct the case.

Dr. Hume, the Dominion immigration officer here, has proposed that the Indians in and near Vancouver, who are said to number nearly a thousand, be sent back to their own country. He suggests that the Canadian Pacific line be required to take them to Hongkong and that the Dominion Government transport them to Calcutta. The plan is being considered at Ottawa.

An Ottawa telegram of the same date reads:—
The attention of the Japanese Government has been called to the fact that the number of arrivals of Japanese in the Dominion this year has already reached the maximum authorized upon between Mr. Lemieux and the authorities in Tokyo. The despatch is not in the nature of a complaint, but is simply a notification in order that the Japanese Government may be in a position to guard against any breach of the understanding.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong 17th July 1908:—
The past week has brought about but little change in the general condition of our market, and we have again to report but a meagre business, with rates on the whole practically unchanged. Bar Silver has ruled fairly steady during the interval, and closes at 246.8d. with Exchange on London at 1-9-11.16 T.T. and on Shanghai at 74 1/2 T.T.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have again been booked at 250, and close in further request at 250. The London rate has again advanced, and is now quoted at 250, for London exchange, and a difference of upwards of 150 per share in favour of purchasing in this market. Nationals are without business, but are still engaged for at 351.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions are reported to have been booked at 2700, but at the close there are sellers at 2735, and even 2780 would probably find business. China Traders are still engaged for at 2861 and Tangsheng at the improved rate of 2155. North China can be procured at 71.75 and 72.00. China has been booked at 832 and 834, and is in further request at the higher rate. Hongkong has ruled quiet at 313.5 with sellers.

SHIPPING.—The only sale we have to report is in Hongkong, Canton and Macao at 82.25, market closing with probable buyers at the rate. Other stocks under this head are unchanged and without business.

REFINERIES.—No business has transpired and quotations are unchanged, and at 1130 and 1135, both with sellers.

CHARTERED SHIPS.—Charterages continue in request at 580, and a higher rate might even be paid. Rates have ruled dull, and in the earlier part of the week were done at 804 and lately at 862 but at the close a firmer tendency has set in and it is possible that 7 might be paid.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are quiet and without business at 5105. Hongkong and Whampoa Wharves have been booked at 848 and 847, and are buyers of Shanghai Docks at 75.75, but supplies do not seem available locally. New Amoy Docks continue on offer at 394. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have declined to 212 1/2 with sellers.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been booked at 397 and close in further request. West Point has been taken off the market at 548, and Humphreys at 510, but there are buyers at 510.50. Kowloon Lands can be placed at 326. There are sellers of Hongkong Hotels at the reduced rate of 388. Shanghai Lands are unchanged at 12.12.

COYON MILLS.—Ewes have advanced to 360, but otherwise quotations are unchanged, and there is no business to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales have been booked of Hongkong 4 China Gas at 1135, and of Electric at 516. There are buyers of China Gas at 230, Union Waterworks at 5104, and Steam Locomotives at 514. China Bunnies are procurable at 1102, Ropes at 84 ex the interim dividend of 81 per share on account of 1908, paid on the 14th inst. China Lightest 262 and Watson's at 294.

DR. KOCH HAS HIS FORTUNE
TOLD.

According to the Forodun, Dr. and Mrs. Koch paid a visit on Sunday to the San-tse-tsu at Nikko, where they are now staying. When they saw a crowd of devout people receiving oracles of the gods by means of lots. Picked by curiosity, the eminent German scientist drew a lot to learn of his own fortune. He was vastly amused to read the following answer of the gods to his enquiry: "You are destined to receive the homage of the world. You will meet a god-like man on the way and receive from him a divine doctrine."—Kobe Herald.

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" DOZEN PINT BOTTLES	...	35
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Hongkong, 14th July, 1908.

THE CROWN AGENTS AND
COLONIAL CONTRACTORS.

There is no greater anomaly in the Crown Agents' system (says Commercial Intelligence) than that the Colonies, which—unfortunately for them—are compelled to support it, are absolutely tied to it for the purchase of ordinary stores for Government service, and that the Crown Agents have the power to forbid the Colonial Governments making any local purchases even when it would be to their financial advantage to do so.

Such a system is obviously unfair to the larger Colonies, and while we insist that British firms in this country should be dealt with by the Crown Agents on the open tender system, we recognise that from the point of view of the Colonies it is a serious grievance that they are compelled to make all their purchases through this red-taped and life-bound office, even when the articles required can be more speedily purchased from agents of British firms on the spot, and sometimes more economically.

The close connection between the Crown Agents and the Colonies naturally results in the Colonial Governments taking a cautious line in supporting local traders in their complaints against a system which has been becoming more unpopular every year, and there is a growing determination to bring the Colonies' case before the House of Commons, though the difficulty of securing an impartial hearing over there is enormous, ministers past and present being almost entirely guided by their interested advisers in the Colonial Office.

This course is very much in the thoughts of traders in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements at the present moment—owing to the discovery that instructions have been issued on behalf of the Crown Agents that all the goods required by Colonial Government Departments which are made in Europe "must be ordered through their office and not elsewhere." This order is applicable to all Crown Colonies. Colonial traders are entirely at a loss to understand it, and feeling runs very strong against it, even the Ceylon Observer, which is pre-eminently moderate, characterising the action as "monstrous," "tyrannical," and "unjust," while another journal, speaking for the Straits Settlements, exclaims that "Singapore is weary to death of the Crown Agents, and like Ceylon, asks for the wholesale reform of the whole system."

For some years a number of contracts have been held by firms in Ceylon from Colonial Government for articles like paper, stationery, medicine, etc., and it was understood that local contractors, to this extent at least, would be allowed to continue.

It is a matter of common knowledge in Ceylon that for a number of articles local firms can tender at cheaper rates than the Crown Agents, and we notice that the traders who discovered the existence of the new order even claim that steel rails, hoop-iron, cement, coal, tar, and a number of other things could be supplied by local contractors at rates which the Crown Agents cannot touch. We ourselves showed some years ago why it was that the purchases of the Crown Agents were so expensive, as they always must be while the present system is continued and ordinary business methods disallowed. Indeed, the business methods of the Crown Agents have frequently been a laughing stock in Ceylon, and it would be a very interesting petition against them which the Colonial traders could submit to Parliament showing—how the Agents are liable to be "done" in their expert purchasing. Some of these reminiscences are being brought to light in the discussion of the new order.

The Chairman of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, who is also Chairman of the Importers' Association, and therefore not inclined to be unfriendly to the Crown Agents, has some reason for doubting their business capacity; he says:—"In connection with a contract in one article we know one Colombo firm which has 'supplied' at a much lower rate than the Crown Agents could do. In fact, if I remember rightly, we bought from them at a much lower rate than they tendered for to Government. I do not think there is any doubt that the Crown Agents at times often do not buy at the cheapest and best market."

"The head of a Colombo firm thinks: 'It might be shown that, during 1906, by the Government obtaining their drug supplies locally, a saving of about half-a-lakh of rupees resulted. Yet during the subsequent year the Government resorted to the former system of obtaining supplies from the Crown Agents, at what cost to the Colony it would be difficult to assess.' And a partner in another Colombo firm of general merchants, who knows that the Crown Agents buy 'far too expensive stuff' from the paper-trade, and demands open tendering, indicates a very general impression in the Colony, when he states that: 'The Crown Agents give their orders in many cases to people with whom they are particular friends, and the price is kept up until there is a protest made. That was the case with straw boards. The Crown Agents used to charge something like Rs. 9 per cwt. while we could supply them at Rs. 6.50. After the 'protest' they went to some cheaper people.'"

The representative of an engineering firm who is aggrieved by the Crown Agents' monopoly has recently been headquarters at home, and at the Crown Agents are issuing a new form when asking for tenders, on which is printed in red ink an intimation that all discounts are to be deducted from quotations or tenders, and that manufacturers who allow discounts to merchants and others if found out not allowing the same to the Crown Agents, will be struck off the list and never re-instated. Obviously this is a stupid provision, and the childish threat accompanying it could only spring from an official brain, for no business man could have conceived anything quite so puerile. Can the official mind never be got to understand the conditions under which business is carried on? How can the Crown Agents suppose that they can compel manufacturers to put them on the same terms as they give to large regular customers? The best

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CASE INCURABLE

Whole Body Raw with Eczema—
Life was Intolerable—Was Even
Incased in Plaster—Discharged
from Hospitals as Hopeless.

SUFFERED 14 YEARS
CURED BY CUTICURA

"From the age of three months until fifteen years old, my son Owen's life was made intolerable by eczema. It was all-right until a red rash broke out on his forehead, but we were not alarmed at first. Very soon, however, the rash began to spread over his head and shoulders, and it caused him great discomfort. I took him to a doctor and tried half a dozen other treatments, all with the same result: no improvement at all. The disease gradually spread until nearly every part of his body was covered. We had to strap him down in bed for he used to tear himself dreadfully in his sleep. The agony he went through is quite beyond words. No one thought we would rear him. The regimental doctor, a very clever man, pronounced the case hopeless. At last, he said, 'only hope was that he might live long enough to grow to some extent. We had him in hospital four times and he was pronounced one of the worst cases I had ever seen. I was admitted. From each he was discharged as incurable; in fact he got worse under the successive treatments. At one hospital they incised him in plaster, and this seemed to aggravate the soreness terribly. He looked so badly that no one lived to see him, and his life was a burden to him. We kept trying remedy after remedy, but we had got almost past hoping for a cure. Six months ago we purchased a set of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent Pills and persevered with them. The result was truly marvelous and today he is perfectly cured. He is not having a blotch on it anywhere. Mrs. Lily Hedge, 51, Vaughan Road, Coldharbour Lane, Camberwell Green, Eng., Jan. 12, 1908."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases. Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.; The Anglo-Siam Dispensary, Ltd., 10, Market Street, SINGAPORE; Messrs. J. B. Power & Co., Ltd., 10, Market Street, SINGAPORE.

they can do is to invite tenders and accept the most favourable offer whether it comes direct from the manufacturer or through his agent in the colony concerned. Weak the relations between the maker and his agent are, nothing whatever to do with the question whether they are Crown Agents or only ordinary people of ordinary intelligence.

We do not approve the opposite extreme measures adopted by the Indian Government, but naturally the Ceylon people compare their own case with that of the contiguous territory—very much to the detriment of the Crown Agents, and we venture to say that no sane man can give any logical reason why there should be the remarkable difference between the treatment of two contiguous and similar portions of the British Empire.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The India Budget will be presented to Parliament at the end of July, but no date has been fixed.

Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson has been definitely appointed Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council in succession to Mr. Baker.

The Government of India has sanctioned a grant of 45 lakhs of rupees for further takavi advances in the famine districts of the United Provinces.

There are still no particulars known in India regarding the International Opium Commission. The matter presumably is being dealt with by the Secretary of State.

The countervailing duties in India from Russian bounty-fed sugar will be abolished from September 1st next. This is in response to the removal of the special duty upon Indian Tea imported into European Russia.

Owing to satisfactory rainfall in India the prospects of standing crops have been greatly improved everywhere, though in some parts of the Punjab and the United Provinces owing to the aid of irrigation, still continues. The outlook of autumn crops is said to be fair to average, and the prices of foodgrains have begun to show a tendency of decline.

The Nepalese tribute Commissioners left Peking towards the end of May after receiving presents from the Empress Dowager. Her Majesty gave some rolls of best Chinese satin and silk and other valuable articles as presents to the Maharaja of Nepal as a recognition of his "loyal" conduct to China at the present moment when this Empire is so weak in army and navy. The Empress Dowager has also written a letter to the Maharaja expressing her appreciation of his tributes, and it was written in three languages, viz. Manchu, Tibetan and Nepalese.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CHOSUN MARU, Japanese str., 1301, Suruga, 17th July—Shanghai via Ports 16th July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 Empress, British str., 2343, P. T. Holmes, 17th July—Kobe 12th July, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 GLENNOX, British str., 3141, T. Dark, 17th July—London 8th July, Singapore 11th July, General—McGregor Bros. & Gow.
 KAGURIMA MARU, Japanese str., 3372, T. Arakawa, 17th July—Bombay 28th June, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 17th July—Canton.
 MAUSANG, British str., 1644, Weigall, 17th July—Sankana 11th July, Timber and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 SAKURA, Japanese str., 373, Fusa, 16th July—Tientsin 12th July, Ballast—Order.
 STANDARD, Norwegian str., 884, H. N. Ball, 17th July—Singapore 10th July, General—Waller & Co.
 TAMING, British str., 1345, A. Somerville, 17th July—Manila 14th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 TIENTSIN, British str., 17th July—Canton.

CLEARANCES

At the Harbour Master's Office.
 17th July.
 Amigo, German str., for Hobei.
 Kagurima Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
 Loyal, German str., for San Francisco.
 Manchuria, Norwegian str., for San Francisco.
 Rabi, British str., for Manila.
 Singen, British str., for Hobei.

DEPARTURES

17th July.
 CARNARVONSHIRE, Brit. str., for Kolschlag.
 CHRYSTAL, British str., for Swatow.
 HAITAN, British str., for Coast Ports.
 ICHANO, British str., for Canton.
 JOHANNE, German str., for Swatow.
 KUKIANG, British str., for Canton.
 KWEILIN, British str., for Shanghai.
 LONCHANG, British str., for Manila.
 LUCHOW, British str., for Ningpo.
 MEEFOO, Chinese str., for Canton.
 MOTTUN, British str., for Singapore.
 ORANGE BRANCH, British str., for Moji.
 PROGRESS, German str., for Kobe.
 PROTEUS, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 QUEEN OGA, British str., for Ocean Island.
 SCHARNHORST, German str., for Shanghai.
 SHERIFF, British str., for Sourabaya.
 SYRIA, British str., for Shanghai.
 TITAN, British str., for Manila.
 TUPHAI, Dutch str., for Moji.
 WOSANG, British str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORTS

The British str. Empress reports: Left Kobe on the 12th inst. at noon, passed Moji following day, all weather with light showers, smooth sea to Hobei Island, light from thence to Hongkong, the weather, B. W. to S. S. W. winds, moderate sea and slight haze.

VESSELS IN DOCK

July 17th.
 ARRIVED DOCKS.—
 LOWLOON DOCKS—Forsgren, Fume, Courtfield, Cranley, Katharine Park, Hoiching, Lightning, Lookun, H.M.S. Sandpiper.
 COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS—Mortlake.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
 WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST.

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 For BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
 S.S. "SURUGA" ... 18th July.
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 Hongkong, 29th June, 1908. 782



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Steam To
 SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SILESIA,"
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This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light, and carries a doctor and stewardess.

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 Prince's Building.
 Hongkong, 18th July, 1908. 3

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"
 Captain A. E. Gentles, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 18th July, 1908. 1085

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
 FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT),
 Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN,
 SUEZ and PORT SAID.

Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRITISH and FOREIGN PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"NIPPON,"
 Capt. T. Tarabochia, will be despatched as above on or about the 25th July.

This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.

For information as to Passage and Freight apply to
 SANDER, WIELEB & Co., Agents.
 Prince's Buildings.
 Hongkong, 28th June, 1908. 8

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Five Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & C. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	T. H. Hild, R.N.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SUEZ CANAL.	GLENSTRAE	Brit. str.	—	J. Macgillivray	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 1st August.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS & C.	ISTRIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Luning	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 25th inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS & C.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd August.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS & C.	SILVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Jäger	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 6th September.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS & C.	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Peter	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th September.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	AMBRIA	Fr. str.	—	Schwinghammer	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 21st inst., at 1 P.M.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	ALBIONNIEN	Fr. str.	—	Lemonnier	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at D'light
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Gro. Anderson	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst., at 5 P.M.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	SOOTER	Ger. str.	—	W. R. Hickey	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 30th inst.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	C. FRED. LAMPE	Jap. str.	k.w.	A. Christiansen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Aug., at D'light
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	BINGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wagner	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	Middle of September.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CATHAY	Dan. str.	—	Koike	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 15th Aug., at D'light
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	SPERZA	Ger. str.	k.w.	F. L. Sommer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 25th inst.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. v. Binzer	MELCHERS & CO.	On 11th August.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	PRINZ LUDWIG	Ger. str.	—	E. Tarabochia	STANDARD OIL CO.	About 27th inst.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	NIPPON	Ger. str.	—	Anderson	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	To-day.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	MOHTEOSE	Am. str.	—	W. K. Kavan	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	SHUTOKU	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Shotton	AMERICAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 8th Aug., at Noon.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	P. T. Helms	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	N. Dawson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 31st inst., at 4 P.M.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	L. Matheson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd Aug., at Noon.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Lons	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Aug., at Noon.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Homma	MELCHERS & CO.	On 13th Aug., at 5 P.M.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Homma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Sept., at Noon.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Homma	MELCHERS & CO.	End of July.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Homma	MELCHERS & CO.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Homma	MELCHERS & CO.	On 24th inst., P.M.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Homma	MELCHERS & CO.	About 24th inst.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Homma	MELCHERS & CO.	On 5th Aug., at Noon.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Homma	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Homma	MELCHERS & CO.	On 25th inst.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Homma	MELCHERS & CO.	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Homma	MELCHERS & CO.	On 21st inst., at 2 P.M.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Homma	MELCHERS & CO.	To-day, at 7 A.M.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Homma	MELCHERS & CO.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Homma	MELCHERS & CO.	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Homma	MELCHERS & CO.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Homma	MELCHERS & CO.	On 28th inst., at 4 P.M.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Homma	MELCHERS & CO.	Beginning of August.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Homma	MELCHERS & CO.	On 27th inst.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Homma	MELCHERS & CO.	On 21st inst., at Noon.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Homma	MELCHERS & CO.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Homma	MELCHERS & CO.	On 14th August.
MASSILLON & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHONGHAI	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Homma	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF 12 DAYS
 Across the Pacific in the "EMPERESS LINE" Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.
 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.
 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration).	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	..	SATURDAY, 25th July	15th Aug.
"GLENFARG"	3,700	..	SATURDAY, 25th Aug.	5th Sept.
"LENNOX"	3,700	..	WEDNESDAY, 9th Sept.	30th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	..	THURSDAY, 24th Sept.	19th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	..	THURSDAY, 22nd Oct.	9th Nov.
"MONTEAGLE"	6,183	..	WEDNESDAY, 7th Oct.	31st Oct.

"S.S. 'LENNOX' and 'GLENFARG' are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.
 "EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.
 S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co.'s NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,600 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ... via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York \$71.10
 and 1st Class Railways ... \$40. ... \$42.

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
 SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Government.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,
 Corner Pedder Street and Praye, opposite Blake Pier.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
 HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
 AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
 SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR THE CO.'S S.S. LEAVING

* TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY. "DAIJIN MARU" Capt. I. SAKURAI } SUNDAY, 19th July, at Noon.

* SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW & AMOY. "CHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. SUZUKA } TUESDAY, 21st July, at 10 A.M.

* ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY. "SHOSHU MARU" Capt. ITOH } WEDNESDAY, 22nd July, at Noon.

* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Cabins Amidships. Unrivaled Table.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.
 For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1 Queen's Buildings.
 Hongkong, 17th July, 1908. T. ARIMA, Manager. 13

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
* SUVERIC	6,232	W. Skotton	On 29th July.
* KUMERIC	6,232	Cowley	On 19th August.
* SHAWMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	On 12th September.
* TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Garlick	On 6th October.

* Storage Passengers only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

* The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carrier in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.
 For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
 GENERAL AGENTS.
 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
 Hongkong, 18th July, 1908. 8

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA

SHANGHAI.

FOR	FOR	FOR	FOR
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA VIA PORTS	ARMAND BEHIC	On 20th July, P.M.	
MARSHILLES VIA PORTS	"CALEDONIE"	On 21st July, 1 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA VIA PORTS	"YARRA"	On 3rd Aug. P.M.	
MARSHILLES VIA PORTS	"TOURANE"	On 4th Aug., 1 P.M.	

Transshipping on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27 10s. up to £71 10s. 20 hours' Railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
 P. NALIN, ACTING AGENT,
 Queen's Building. 2

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
 Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"
 Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, 21st July, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 30th June, 1908. 1012

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, JERLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERIAN, GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA,"
 Captain T. H. Hild, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from Hobei for Bombay &c. on SATURDAY, the 25th July, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "MOLDAVIA," 10,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "PERSIA," due in London on the 6th September, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
 F. J. ABBOTT,
 Acting Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 13th July, 1908. 1

FOR BOSTON AND NEW-YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"SCHUYLKILL,"
 Capt. Anderson, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th inst.

For Freight, &c., apply to
 STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW-YORK,
 Oriental Freight Department,
 (Hotel Madison).
 Hongkong, 10th July, 1908. 1059

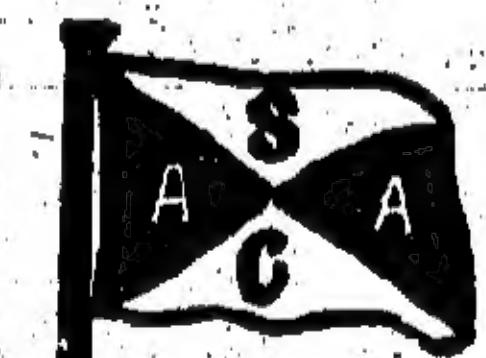
"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENSTRAE,"
 Captain J. Macgillivray, will be despatched as above on 1st August, 1908.

For Freight, apply to
 McCREGOR BROS. & GOW.
 Hongkong, 13th July, 1908. 1062



PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID.	DELTA	5 P.M., 20th July	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	DELTA	About 23rd July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DEVANHA	Noon, 25th July	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to
F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent,
Hongkong, 17th July, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
ROIHOW and HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 18th July, 7 A.M.
Kobe and YOKOHAMA	"CHINGTU"	On 18th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"FOOCHOW"	On 20th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 21st July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 21st July, 4 P.M.
MANILA ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"TAIYUAN"	On 3rd Aug., 4 P.M.

MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS
Hongkong, 18th July, 1908.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SEPHAL, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ and MOI	"KUTSANG"	Saturday, 18th July, Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSANG"	Wednesday, 22nd July, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Thursday, 23rd July, Noon.
MANILA	"YENSANG"	Friday, 24th July, 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tuesday, 28th July, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 31st July, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "LOONGSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and return at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

Telephone No. 61
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1908.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	About Friday, 24th July.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"PRINZ LUDWIG"	Wednesday, 29th July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ REGENT LUIPOLD"	About Wednesday, 29th July.
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	Thursday, 13th Aug., at 5 P.M.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Beginning of Aug.

For further Particulars, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOHRS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1908.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Reg. Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD	HOMEWARD
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ: S.S. SYLVIA ... About 22nd July	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. SYLVIA ... 26th July
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ: S.S. VANDALIA ... About 25th July	FOR MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & HAMBURG: S.S. G. FRED. LARISZ ... About 30th July
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ: S.S. SYLVIA ... About 28th July	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. SAKONIA ... 9th Aug.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ: S.S. SYLVIA ... About 28th July	FOR MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & HAMBURG: S.S. SYLVIA ... 23rd Aug.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ: S.S. SYLVIA ... About 28th July	FOR MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & HAMBURG: S.S. SYLVIA ... 6th Sept.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ: S.S. SYLVIA ... About 28th July	FOR MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & HAMBURG: S.S. SYLVIA ... About Mid. of Sept.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ: S.S. SYLVIA ... About 28th July	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. AMBRIA ... 20th Sept.

Further Particulars, apply to—
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 18th July, Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 25th July, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1908.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EXTRA SAILING EUROPEAN LINE.
FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built Passenger Steamer
"KAMO MARU"
(Tons 9000 Gross Reg.—Captain F. L. Sommer)
Will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 12th August, at Daylight. Every known Comfort provided on Board for Travellers: First Class Staterooms Amidships comprising ordinary Two Berth Cabins, Single Berth Cabins and Full Suite. Elegant Dining Saloon, Drawing Room, Social Hall and Smoking Room. Electric Light and Electric Fans throughout. Barber Saloon, Dark Room and Laundry. Doctor and Stewardess. Unexcelled service.

Cheapest Passage Rates to Europe and Around the World. For further particulars, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
1069

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES 1908.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	SADO MARU, Capt. Geo. Anderson, Tons 6227	WEDNESDAY, 22nd July, at Daylight.
VIETNAM, B.C. and SEATTLE, WASH.	BINGO MARU, Capt. A. Christensen, Tons 6247	WEDNESDAY, 5th Aug., at Daylight.
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	SHINANO MARU, Capt. K. Kawata, Tons 6393	TUESDAY, 21st July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	AKI MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6444	TUESDAY, 18th Aug., at 4 P.M.
KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Capt. N. Matheson, Tons 5076	FRIDAY, 7th Aug., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. K. Homma, Tons 3317	FRIDAY, 4th Sept., at Noon.
	AWA MARU, Capt. A. Kaifu, Tons 3309	FRIDAY, 24th July, at Noon.
	YETOROFU MARU, Capt. K. Sato, Tons 4165	MONDAY, 27th July, at Noon.
	YAWATA MARU, Capt. K. Homma, Tons 3317	WEDNESDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon.

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T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1908.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI. RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. GOTENBURG.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
VLADIVOSTOCK	"ARCONIA"	End of July.
SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO	"CURONIA"	On 14th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	"CATHAY"	Middle of Aug.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN	"CATHAY"	Middle of Sept.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1908.

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THERAPION

A complete revolution has been wrought in the development of medical science whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

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THERAPION No. 6—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the stomach, and all those complaints which are usually attributed to "nervousness" or "debility" but which are really the result of a diseased condition of the blood and circulation. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly cleanses all the organs of the body.

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THERAPION No. 8—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the spleen, and all those complaints which are usually attributed to "nervousness" or "debility" but which are really the result of a diseased condition of the blood and circulation. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly cleanses all the organs of the body.

THERAPION No. 9—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the pancreas, and all those complaints which are usually attributed to "nervousness" or "debility" but which are really the result of a diseased condition of the blood and circulation. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly cleanses all the organs of the body.

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THERAPION No. 11—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the intestines, and all those complaints which are usually attributed to "nervousness" or "debility" but which are really the result of a diseased condition of the blood and circulation. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly cleanses all the organs of the body.

THERAPION No. 12—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the rectum, and all those complaints which are usually attributed to "nervousness" or "debility" but which are really the result of a diseased condition of the blood and circulation. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly cleanses all the organs of the body.

THERAPION No. 13—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the bladder, and all those complaints which are usually attributed to "nervousness" or "debility" but which are really the result of a diseased condition of the blood and circulation. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly cleanses all the organs of the body.

THERAPION No. 14—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the prostate, and all those complaints which are usually attributed to "nervousness" or "debility" but which are really the result of a diseased condition of the blood and circulation. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly cleanses all the organs of the body.

THERAPION No. 15—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the testicles, and all those complaints which are usually attributed to "nervousness" or "debility" but which are really the result of a diseased condition of the blood and circulation. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly cleanses all the organs of the body.

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THERAPION No. 17—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urethra, and all those complaints which are usually attributed to "nervousness" or "debility" but which are really the result of a diseased condition of the blood and circulation. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly cleanses all the organs of the body.

THERAPION No. 18—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the vagina, and all those complaints which are usually attributed to "nervousness" or "debility" but which are really the result of a diseased condition of the blood and circulation. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly cleanses all the organs of the body.

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THERAPION No. 20—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the ovaries, and all those complaints which are usually attributed to "nervousness" or "debility" but which are really the result of a diseased condition of the blood and circulation. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly cleanses all the organs of the body.

THERAPION No. 21—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the fallopian tubes, and all those complaints which are usually attributed to "nervousness" or "debility" but which are really the result of a diseased condition of the blood and circulation. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly cleanses all the organs of the body.

THERAPION No. 22—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the cervix, and all those complaints which are usually attributed to "nervousness" or "debility" but which are really the result of a diseased condition of the blood and circulation. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly cleanses all the organs of the body.

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Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for Consumption, Obstructive Coughs, Colds, Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Rheumatic Tissues.

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Alacrity, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 10 guns, 3900 h.p., Comdr. C. T. Fuller, Weihaiwei.

Astoria, 2nd class cruiser, 4300 tons, 10 guns, 7000 h.p., Captain F. E. C. Ryan, Weihaiwei.

Bedford, British cruiser, Capt. S. E. Erskine, R.N., Weihaiwei.

Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Hon. R. O. D. Bridgeman, Hongkong.

Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. F. B. Noble, Yangtze.

Cadmus, British sloop, 1070 tons, Comdr. B. L. Majors, Weihaiwei.

Clio, British sloop, 1070 tons, Comdr. C. D. S. Raikes, Shanghai.

Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 310 tons, 6 guns, 5700 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Gresson, Weihaiwei.

Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4300 tons, 10 guns, 7000 h.p., Capt. Roland Nugent, en route Weihaiwei.

Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns, 6000 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Darvall, Weihaiwei.

Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns, 4000 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. G. O. Dickson, Weihaiwei.

Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 320 tons, 6 guns, 3800 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. C. A. Freemantle, Weihaiwei.

Keat, armoured, 9800 tons, 14 guns, 22000 h.p., Capt. G. C. A. Marescaux, Weihaiwei.

King Alfred, British cruiser, 3150 tons, 10 guns, 3500 h.p., Comdr. The Hon. Sir R. D. Lambton, Commander in Chief, 14100 tons, Capt. L. Clinton-Baker, Weihaiwei.

Kinshas, river gunboat, 616 tons, Lieut.-Comdr. Sidney H. Tenyson, Yangtze.

Merlin, surveying ship, 1090 tons, 6 guns, 1400 h.p., Comdr. F. H. Walter, Jossell on Monmouth, cruiser, 9800 tons, Capt. G. W. Smith, en route Weihaiwei.

Moerhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. C. O. Walcott, West River.

Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. R. S. Roy, R.N., Yangtze.

Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 335 tons, 6 guns, 6300 h.p., Paid off.

Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. J. White, West River.

Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. H. R. Tickell, Hongkong.

Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Alan Dixon, Yangtze.

Tak, torpedo-boat destroyer, 300 tons, 6 guns, Hongkong.

Tamar, resupply ship, 4600 tons, 6 guns, Commodore Stokes, Hongkong.

Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. H. E. Godfrey, Yangtze.

Thistle, gunboat, 71

THE WOMAN OF THE WHITE PAGODA.

[BY CHARLES J. H. HALCOMBE.]

I do not know whether the reader has ever heard of Major Gordon Dural—known among the Chinese, from Peking to Canton, as Samboe Quai, and among the people of India, from Calcutta to Calcutta, as Hala Sahib: the former sobriquet having probably attached itself to him by reason of his singular predilection for gazing often and intently into the depths of a long glass, and the latter by reason of his naturally ardent temperament. He is a tall, handsome Irishman with a breezy aggressiveness about him which covers the multitude of his sins and makes him, exceedingly popular—especially among ladies. But I have gone far enough in this direction, since these facts concern only the constitution and reputation of the individual himself.

Well, this Gordon Dural was sitting with me on the verandah of Hill's Imperial Hotel in Lucknow one fine evening not so very long ago, when he related to me a personal experience which would have surely won me credit had he not most solemnly pledged its authenticity and with equal gravity had reminded me that his veracity was the twin brother of his integrity, which was irrefragable, and to the fame and twinning of which I hastened to bear witness as he was very sensitive upon these points—particularly as certain people had been known to call him the worst liar in the Eastern hemisphere, which was a cruel libel as he had a most retentive memory.

"He had returned from one of his periodical hunting excursions in Eastern Hindustan and had that morning arrived in the city after a long and thirsty journey through Nepal and Aouda.

"Well, old chap," he commenced, "I have done what few men have been foolish enough to attempt—I have penetrated into the deep and pestilential jungles of the Terai which, as you know, stretches for hundreds of miles along the western base of the Himalayas. But I shall never be overy enough to try it again; at least, not alone—I will take you with me next time."

"I'll be hanged if you do," I laughed. "What ever possessed you to do such a mad thing?"

"I will tell you. One night we had pitched our camp beneath the spreading foliage of a pipal tree, on the very borders of that wily and deadly region. Besides bagging two fine tigers, we had travelled far that day, and men and beast were tired out. Just before turning in for the night, I lighted my pipe and smoked the last of my tobacco, leaning myself at the entrance. The men were lounging about, most of them asleep; but old Koli, the shikaree—a Santhal from Lower Bengal and one of the most daring and experienced hunters I have ever met—was squatting over the fire talking to the head mahout. They were bantering a few conjectures as to the probable fate of that devil incarnate Nana Sahib, who is supposed to have sought refuge in these impenetrable swamps and jungles of the Terai and to have perished there."

"I asked him, said Panda, the mahout, who was a native of those parts, that the Jungle Baby—the woman of the white pagoda, as she is called—got hold of him. He would not have match chance."

"Never heard of her," growled Koli. "Of what caste is she?"

"According to all accounts," continued Panda, "she is a Feringhee, as fair and beautiful as was Noor Jehan, the Light of the Universe, and as fierce as a man-eater. She lives in a white pagoda, in the midst of yonder forests, and is guarded by huge tigers."

"As he pointed towards the dark outline of trees which loomed to the eastward of us in the moonlight, old Koli turned his head in that direction and instinctively laid his hand upon his long rifle which rested upon the ground beside him."

"She must be getting rather ancient," he observed dryly, after leisurely surveying that dismal scene."

"Not," responded the mahout superstitiously; "she is not mortal—No mortal being could live long in those dark jungles."

"I have my doubts about that," said the hunter. "I have heard of babies being carried into the jungle reared by 'wild beasts.' And where a child is reared, there it can generally live. When did you last hear of her?"

"Two years ago!" answered the mahout. "As you can imagine, old chap," continued Dural, "my curiosity had been aroused pretty considerably by what I had heard of this conversation, particularly since it recalled to my memory vague rumors of a like nature which had from time to time come to my knowledge. So I at once questioned the mahout regarding the whereabouts of this White Pagoda in which the Jungle Woman was supposed to dwell. He informed me that, as far as he knew, it was situated upon the borders of a small lake which lay some thirty-five miles to the north-east of our camp. The novelty of the thing struck me at once, and I determined to go and see for myself whether there was any truth in the story. I said, turning to old Koli: "and you must come with me."

"I could see that he did not altogether relish the idea, but he was not to be daunted."

"Kinnet! The Sahib is brave," he answered, gravely, bringing his long hand to the salute; "but where he leads there will Koli the Shikaree follow: though it be into the den of Death."

"My plans were soon made. As it was not to be a leisurely expedition, I determined to reduce the party to three persons, and, leaving the beaters, bhutias and banghy-wallahs behind, take with me Koli and the mahout and the big elephant Beppo, a strong and fearless monster, and by fast travelling get through the deadly jungles as quick as possible. I could see that Panda was in a blue funk and did not like going, but I could not dispense with his services."

"Next morning at early dawn we made a start. Having placed our rifles and provisions in the howdah, Koli and I got in, and Panda reluctantly climbed up to his perch and iron gourd in hand, started old Beppo into the dense woods and jungles of the Terai."

"It was slow travelling as the elephant worked like a Trojan clearing the branches and creepers from our path; but we made good progress through the open spaces which were covered with high jungle, set up all night in the densest and most impenetrable of the deadly jungles as quick as possible. I could see that Panda was in a blue funk and did not like going, but I could not dispense with his services."

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"You may bet your boots, old man, we were glad when daylight came. We then mounted, and the poor old Beppo went crashing through the thick undergrowth in fine style, the howdah being fairly open for the time being. That night we chose for our camping place a small grassy ridge near a stream of water and bordering upon a dense belt of timber. Here we spent a quiet night, though the mosquitoes were simply too awful. They were as large as hornets and ten times more vicious. Next morning we resumed our journey at day break and for some hours passed through a dark forest, the trees of which were veritable giants of their kind and were covered with thick moss and creepers."

"It was getting late in the afternoon when we came to an open glade the soil of which was a mixture of sun-dried mud and sand. Old Beppo was striding along majestically, when with a sudden jerk which nearly threw us out of the howdah—he came to a standstill; nor did he seem disposed to budge an inch further. I had never known him to do this before, except on his hind legs, when he charged abruptly and, coiling his trunk up, screamed loudly."

"Wondering what had frightened him, and grasping our rifles, we looked eagerly around and awaited developments. But no sign or sound was forthcoming to break the spell; so at length I and Koli got down with the intention of making a reconnaissance. We had no sooner dismounted, however, than that lustrous old Nimrod pointed to the ground just in front of the elephant. There were human footprints, said the mahout, he said, speaking in a low voice and stooping down to examine them closely, "were made at least ten days ago by a woman's naked feet. The ground was moist then."

"As he straightened himself, our eyes met in mutual awe. We were evidently in the neighbourhood of that strange uncanny creature, the Jungle Woman. We again looked at those small footprints which pointed towards the dark depths of the forest ahead of us. We then tried to coax Beppo forward, but the sagacious animal would not move, and we were powerless to compel him to do so."

"We walked to the edge of the belt of timber in front of us and found that a rough path, running in an easterly direction, had been made through the forest, apparently by a herd of gaurs or elephants. Koli now selected a very lofty tree and proceeded to climb it with the agility of a cat; for, considering his age, he was most extraordinary nerve and agility. I stood watching him as he ascended from branch to branch, while hundreds of chattering monkeys—most of them huge black-faced langurs—protested loudly against this unwarrantable intrusion: indeed, once or twice I thought that some of the bigger fellows would have driven him down. At length, however, he reached an elevation that enabled him to obtain a good view of the surrounding country. But he had no sooner glanced around than he called me to go up. This I absolutely refused to do; so he hurriedly descended, followed by swarms of monkeys."

"On reaching the ground, he informed me that, as far as the eye could see, there were dense forests, but that about four or five miles to the eastward there was a narrow strip of water, on the eastern bank of which stood the ruins of a white pagoda surmounted by a large tree. This was news indeed, and we were not a little excited at the discovery."

"After deliberating a while, we determined to leave Panda behind with the elephant and push on to explore the pagoda; for the poor brute seemed thoroughly scared, and neither good nor persuasion would make him move forward. The day was fast waning, so there was no time to be lost: as it was, it was a mad venture. Being open ground, it was a good camping-place. So we told the mahout to keep good fire burning and build himself a barricade, as we should probably put up for the night in the pagoda. The poor fellow implored us not to leave him behind; but, as Beppo remained obstinate, and since we could not afford to lose or abandon him, there was no alternative but for his keeper to stop with him."

"Instead of taking the heavy guns with us, I armed Koli, like myself, with a small Winchester-repeater, a light and serviceable weapon, and a Colt's army revolver."

"Taking leave of poor Panda, who saluted and shed tears, we started on our march, and, after a long and weary journey, we reached the white pagoda, a small, white, domed building, built of white marble, and of great antiquity. It was a weird, solitary scene: that world-forgotten edifice—probably many hundreds of years old—and all around it vast unimpaired forests and swamps, the depths of which loomed and terrible sounds now and again issued upon the still night as the wild beasts roamed in search of prey."

"Koli was leaning against a tree in the deep shadow of spreading foliage, and I was standing a few paces in front of him and was silently contemplating the scene, when a strange, unearthly voice came from the direction of the pagoda. It was human and yet inhuman and awful: a shrill, prolonged cry which quivered and trembled as it came from the dense forest, and which made my blood tingle and freeze. From all sides came the answering growls and roars of animals."

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"I heard Koli move and mutter something. Daring a glance beyond me, this terrible creature suddenly plunged back into the lake, and simply leaped over the waters, the tigers on the other side becoming very restless and growling savagely."

"On gaining the opposite bank, she sprang into the air with piercing, hooping cries, clapped her hands above her head. In a moment the neighbourhood seemed alive with growls and roars and yelps; and, as several other huge tigers and panthers emerged from the jungle behind her, she proceeded to lead them round the margin of the lake in our direction."

"A warning shout from Koli awoke me to the imminence of our danger. Horrified beyond words, I turned and fled, the faithful Shikaree leading the way through the dense undergrowth. In the extremity of our peril, neither of us spoke; for we knew fully well that unless we could effect our escape, which seemed highly improbable, we were doomed to a speedy yet terrible death."

"Onward we crashed, tearing our clothes and often stumbling over fallen branches or thick or tangled vegetation. Behind us the noise was simply dreadful: the shrill cries of that pursuing Atlanta and the harsh and grating roars and growls of the infuriated beasts she had gathered round her for the chase."

"There is no hope this way, Sahib," gasped Koli, as we plied ourselves on, after falling over the trunk of a prostrate tree, and heard our pursuers gaining rapidly upon us."

"I did not reply, but followed him as he turned abruptly to the left and, diving head foremost into the thick undergrowth, dropped his gun, and sprang at a big tree which he commenced to climb. Throwing my own weapon away, I mounted after him with considerable interest, clambering from branch to branch with an agility which surprised me."

"We were wriggling our way along a thick branch which hung over the path we had been following, though at a great height, when through a breach in the foliage beneath we caught a glimpse of that awful creature as she rushed through the jungle in the midst of a herd of wild beasts. Though not particularly nervous individual, the sight seemed to momentarily paralyze me; and, clinging lightly to the branch, I trembled in every limb."

"God help poor Panda! He was so terrified, as the thought of the peril flashed upon my mind, that he was so overcome that he was unable to do anything but sit and stare. Fortunately for us, our pursuers sped on through the forest by the way to lead us; but they might return at any moment, so we climbed on continuously from tree to tree, the bright moonlight gleaming on us. Yet, had it not been for Koli, I feel certain that I should have fallen an easy prey to that female monster."

"He led the way and, after a long and dangerous climb, we reached a high, bare, and desolate peak, the top of which was a level plain, and the sides of which were so steep and so precipitous that the tigers were unable to follow us. We were now in the midst of a vast, open space, and the tigers were unable to follow us. We were now in the midst of a vast, open space, and the tigers were unable to follow us."

"Well, after a night of terror and alarms the like of which I hope never to experience again, we descended into the jungle and soon made our way to the spot where we had left Panda and the elephant."

"You can imagine our horror and dismay when we discovered the bones of the poor mahout scattered about near the entrance of a fire; but Beppo was nowhere to be seen: nor did we find him again. Everything had been torn to pieces, including the water-skins; and strange to relate, even the guns had been broken to pieces."

"Hungry, thirsty and in rage, we looked at one another in blank despair. Then Koli pulled himself together and pointed to the rising sun."

"If we wish to see our friends again he said gravely, 'We must make a dash through these terrible jungles. We have a long way to go.' You may be sure that we did make a dash for it. Nevertheless, we spent that good night and the following one among the monkeys on the tree-tops of the Terai forests; and it was not until the evening of the third day after our strange adventure that we got back to our original camp; and then we were nearly dead. But I shall never forget the wonderful beauty of that strange, terrible woman—if woman she can be called."

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OLLA PODRIDA.

PENNY-A-WORD CABLES.

Mr. Honnaker Heston proposes, now that penny postage with the United States is an accomplished fact, to devote his energy to the establishment of penny-a-word telegrams with the Continent. The system already exists and prospers in Queensland, where a message can be telegraphed over a distance of 3,000 miles at the rate of a penny a word. The Continent of Europe is less than 3,000 miles in length and under that measurement in breadth. The first step towards the accomplishment of this new reform would be the summoning of a conference representing all the Continental Powers. Mr. Honnaker Heston believes that the system, once established on the Continent and the British and American Governments should jointly acquire the property and rights of existing cable companies at a fair valuation, establishing cable common State monopoly in cable communication. The Atlantic cables, as they exist, have a capacity of carrying 300,000,000 words per annum. At the present rate of a penny a word only 25,000,000 are sent. If they were used to their full carrying capacity Mr. Honnaker Heston has no doubt that a rate of a penny a word would be remunerative.

RIVER OF LAVA.

A remarkable volcanic outbreak began in the island of Savaii, in the Samoan group, on May 10. The flow of lava, which was the greatest in the history of the island, amounted to between two and three thousand tons a minute, and streamed down in a great river from six inches to six feet deep, and stretched in an almost continuous sheet over a width of eight miles. On reaching the coast it flowed over the cliffs into the sea, causing the stream to rise in immense quantities. The lava destroyed many native houses, and for a time threatened the town of Malatua, but at the time of the outbreak of the news that place was considered safe.

A NOVEL PORTRAIT.

Mr. Spottiswoode, the originator, editor, and publisher of "Penny Portraits," entertained the numerous contributors to that clever, charitable annual at the Savoy Hotel last month. The contributors themselves took this opportunity of welcoming Mr. Spottiswoode back to London after a long and serious illness. Mr. Arthur Crockett said that it had been difficult to ask Mr. Spottiswoode to sit for his portrait to some distinguished artist, and this announcement went last of the surprise of the evening. In order to give the recipients some idea of what his portrait would look like when finished, two caricatures hanging at one end of the room were suddenly drawn aside, bring into view a huge gold frame with, what appeared to be, the figure of Mr. Spottiswoode within it. The illusion was not entirely dispelled until the "portrait" walked out of the frame and offered to shake Mr. Spottiswoode by the hand. The "portrait" was none other than Mr. G. H. Workman, the famous Savoy singer, "make up" by the eminent Mr. Spottiswoode, and a very lifelike "make up" it was.

DEGRADATION OF A FRENCH NAVAL OFFICER.

The formal ceremony of the military degradation of the traitor Ulmo, the naval officer sentenced in February last to penal servitude for life, took place on June 14 at Toulon. This is the first time since 1791 that an officer has been degraded. The ceremony was held in the square of troops stationed in the Place Saint Roch, a considerable crowd gathered there, and raised cries of "A mort!" An impressive silence followed. After reading the verdict of the Court-martial condemning the former ensign, the officer in command said in a loud voice, "Ulmo, Charles Benjamin, in the name of the French people, you are unworthy. A warrant officer thereupon degraded Ulmo's cap, tore off the gold braid, then, with the same with the braid and buttons of the tunic, which he flung on the ground, took off his spurs, unbuttoned the sword strap, and drawing the sword broke it on his knee. The humiliated officer burst into tears, and was marched round in front of the troops while the crowd in the square violently manifested its indignation. The ceremony of degradation lasted about 15 minutes.

300 MILES AN HOUR.

There was private view and demonstration of the working-scale model of the Keadney high-speed railway last month in a temporary building in Aldwyth, and was pronounced a complete success. The model was run on about 200 ft. of track at a speed which showed that about 300 miles an hour could be attained, and its application to the railways was demonstrated, steep gradients and dangerous-looking curves being easily and safely passed. The new Keadney system involves a capital expenditure of less than half that required for ordinary lines constructed underground, while the working expenses will be greatly reduced, and the use of lifts obviated.

Mr. E. W. Chalmers Kearney, the inventor of the new railway, is quite a young man, but full of confidence in his wonderful invention. To the "Daily Chronicle" representative he said: "A Bill will be presented to Parliament in the autumn for the construction of a new tube railway in London. This system, where a speed of fifty miles an hour will be

